

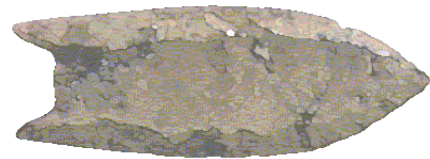
HISTORY

Rio Rancho is one of New Mexico's newest communities, incorporated as a City in 1981 with 10,131 residents. Although incorporated as a new community in 1981, the occupation of the site upon which present day Rio Rancho sits can be traced back to the *Ice Age*.

Prehistoric to Early Historic

It is commonly held that the Rio Grande Valley was inhabited approximately 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. The remains of a hunting campsite, located within the current City limits of Rio Rancho, reveal that the first indigenous residents lived in the Rio Rancho vicinity approximately 11,000 years ago. These early inhabitants were hunters and gatherers whose tools of the trade were arrowhead-like artifacts called "Folsom Points" named after the location where similar artifacts were first located in New Mexico in 1927.

Archaeologists have located numerous pit house settlements, evidence of early habitation along the banks of the Rio Grande. The sites, one of which is estimated to have been occupied for nearly four hundred years, have either been excavated for academic study or preserved in perpetuity for future generations as open space.



Spanish Period 1540 to 1821

The end of the prehistoric era is marked by the appearance of the first Spanish explorers into the area. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado led Spanish conquistadors to the Rio Rancho vicinity in the winter of 1540 in search of the fabled, "seven cities of gold," while conquering native peoples along the way.

An early twentieth century excavation of a large 1,000-room, Tiwa pueblo revealed that it was occupied by the Anasazi (a Navajo word meaning the "ancient ones") into the 16th century. The site included a temporary campsite associated with early Spanish expeditions into the middle Rio Grande region by Coronado.

Located just north of Rio Rancho is the Coronado State monument consisting of the ruins of the Pueblo of Kuaua. The monument contains reproductions of original murals on the walls of a ceremonial kiva. The murals represent some of the most superb pre-European examples of mural art in North America.

Instead of the Seven Cities of Gold, Coronado's party found an agrarian society of more than 60,000 persons living in 12 to 16 inhabited pueblos along the Rio Grande between present-day Bernalillo and Isleta Pueblo.



"This river of Nuestra Señora (Rio Grande) flows through a broad valley planted with fields of maize and dotted with cottonwood groves. There are twelve pueblos, whose houses are built of mud and are two stories high."
Hernando de Alvarado, 1540

The Spanish explored New Mexico as a combination of exploration and missionary efforts by the Catholic Church of Spain. The Spanish entered the middle Rio Grande valley and mandated catholic teachings in every pueblo they encountered. This was in direct conflict with the native Americans' traditional religions and eventually led to unrest and the ensuing Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

In 1706, Colonization increased and Albuquerque was founded by Governor Don Francisco Cuervo y Valdes and named in honor of the Duke of Albuquerque, viceroy in Mexico City. Four years later the Town of Alameda Land Grant, land upon which Rio Rancho is built, was officially conveyed by the Spanish Crown. It stretched from the Rio Grande to the Rio Puerco, and included present day Alameda, Corrales, Paradise Hills and Rio Rancho. Within the grant the land was divided by varas: long parcels that extended westward from the Rio Grande and connected each farmer to his neighbor through a network of acequias or irrigation ditches. This parcel platting is still evident in the ownership pattern and street pattern visible in the adjoining community of Corrales.

Mexican Period 1821 to 1846.....

In 1821, Mexico won its independence and the Santa Fe Trail was opened as a major commerce route between Mexico City and Missouri. The route parallels the Rio Grande corridor adjacent to present day Rio Rancho.

American Period 1846 to 1912.....

In 1846, President Polk declared war with Mexico under the direction of General Stephen W. Kearny. Santa Fe was subsequently captured and New Mexico was organized as a territorial entity. At the close of the Mexican War two years later, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed commencing the process of formally adopting New Mexico as a Territory of the United States.

After the establishment of the American territorial government in 1848, private land holdings, such as the Alameda Land Grant, were challenged in the United States Court leading to a number of lawsuits resulting in disputed boundaries for many years. In 1864, the Office of the US Surveyor General surveyed the Town of Alameda Land Grant followed by the creation of Sandoval County in the early 1900's. The total population of the entire State of New Mexico was estimated to be approximately 327,300 persons. President William Howard Taft signed the legislation that made New Mexico the 47th state of the union in 1912.

Statehood 1912 to 1960.....

It has been speculated that because land grant heirs did not understand property laws or were unable to pay taxes, much of the Alameda Land Grant was sold to a land investment company. The San Mateo Land Company purchased the property in 1919 for \$0.19 per acre as an investment and sold the property several years later in 1948 to Brownfield & Koontz to become the "Koontz Ranch" with over 500 head of cattle grazing on the property. In 1959, the property was sold to Ed Snow, a local investor and developer. The land, located immediately north and west of the City of Albuquerque, continued to increase in value as the Albuquerque metropolitan area grew to just over 200,000 persons in 1960.

In 1961, Rio Rancho Estates, Inc. (hereinafter, "AMREP") purchased an estimated 55,000 acres as an investment. AMREP's success in New York City as a rose flower mail order business afforded the company the financial ability to purchase the property for approximately ten million dollars. In the years immediately following the purchase, a plan was created to subdivide the property into tens of thousands of lots and sell them using mass marketing and mail order techniques. AMREP platted and sold this land as Rio Rancho Estates in half acre and one acre lots to thousands of absentee property owners through

mail order sales in the 60's and 70's. AMREP sold 77,000 lots to 40,000 buyers for \$200 million at \$795 for one half acre and \$1,495 for one acre, while retaining over 25 percent of the acreage for future development.

In 1966 the 100th family moved into the community and by 1970, “Rio Rancho Estates” had grown to 91,000 acres with the purchase of an additional 35,000 acres of King Ranch property. AMREP continued its interest and involvement in the community and established its role in the development of the emerging city as builder, land developer, economic development coordinator and leader in the construction of affordable housing.

In 1975, AMREP ceased mail order land sales and began concentrating on housing and commercial development. Beginning in 1977, AMREP marketed most of its early subdivisions to retirees, but it soon shifted its focus to providing affordable housing for young families. After Rio Rancho incorporated on February 23, 1981, AMREP began promoting economic development to provide a more favorable jobs/housing balance for the area and an economic base to generate high paying jobs and tax revenues for the growing city. In 1980, the City had 1,500 jobs, less than one third of which were economic base jobs that export goods and services out of the area and bring in money. By 2000, employment in the City had increased to over 19,000 jobs, over 10,000 of which were in the economic base category.



Looking north from the intersection of 23rd Avenue SE and Leonard St. SE (1964-65).

The 1990's were marked by Rio Rancho's monumental steps forward with respect to its ability to mature as a city – from bedroom community to a self-sustaining municipality. The City acquired the Water and Wastewater Utility, established its own school district, solicited the development of several post-secondary educational facilities, elected to become a “Home Rule” Chartered community, achieved and currently maintains the second lowest crime rate in the State of New Mexico, and encouraged the development of a variety of business through the development of efficient public/private partnerships and through incentives such as industrial revenue bonds.

Rio Rancho has also made exceptional strides toward becoming a self-sufficient community by playing a leading role in the creation of economic base jobs within the greater Albuquerque metropolitan area. The Intel Corporation, as the world's largest single producer of computer chips, has had a significant positive economic impact on the community since 1980. In addition in 1997 and 1998 the City added about 4,500 jobs associated with the "Call Center" industry. As the City continues to grow, diversification of the economy becomes more important in the creation of a stable business development climate. Most recently, Hewlett Packard Company started operations in November 2009 and two hospitals opened their doors, Presbyterian in October 2011 and UNM Sandoval Regional Hospital in July 2012.

The population of the City has continued to grow from 9,985 in 1980, to 51,765 in 2000 and 87,521 according to the 2010 U.S. Census.

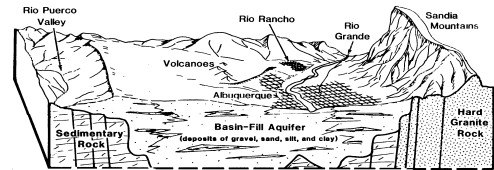
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The City of Rio Rancho comprises approximately 105 square miles and is located along the Middle Rio Grande Valley, north of Albuquerque. It is bounded on the east by the Rio Grande, which separates the City from Sandia Pueblo, while the escarpment between Rio Rancho and the Village of Corrales defines the remainder of the eastern boundary. On the south, Rio Rancho's boundary is the Sandoval County line. In 2003, the City of Rio Rancho incorporated 6,500 acres of Quail Ranch and 3,528 acres of Paradise Ranch located west of Albuquerque in Bernalillo County. The City's western boundary generally follows Rainbow Boulevard and the Calabacillas Arroyo. The City's northernmost boundary is defined by Albuquerque Academy's Mariposa Ranch, State Land Office (SLO) properties & US 550.

Geology

Rio Rancho is located in the Albuquerque Basin of the "Basin and Range Province" within a geologic feature known as the Rio Grande Rift. The community sits upon several hundred feet of sediment that fills the rift trough. The elevation of the City varies from approximately 50' to 1000' feet above the present Rio Grande floodplain. The rift represents a large fracture in the earth's surface that bisects the State of New Mexico from the Colorado border to Las Cruces. The rift was formed by the pulling apart movement of a large piece of the earth's crust resulting in a valley bounded on two sides by mountains. *Figure 4.31* below illustrates a geologic cross-section of the Middle Rio Grande Valley.

The Sandia Mountains and the Rio Puerco valley define the east-west boundary of the rift within the metropolitan region. The rift edges are called faults and are comprised of a large number of fractures. The volcanoes just south of Rio Rancho were formed along one of these fractures in the rift approximately 190,000 years ago. Fractures in the earth's surface have allowed rising heat from the earth's core to heat groundwater and result in hot springs and geologic formations such as Soda Dam in the Jemez Mountains north of Rio Rancho (below).



Topography & Terrain

The City's elevation varies by as much as 1,210 feet, ranging from 5,030 feet along the banks of the Rio Grande to 6,240 feet at the northwestern reaches of the community. The City's varied topography includes a number of hills defining the landscape such as Loma Colorado de Abajo, Loma Duran, Loma Barbon, Loma Machete, and Picuda Peak.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Rio Rancho was incorporated in 1981 and adopted a municipal charter as a “home rule” City in 1991. A municipal charter grants the City broad power of self-government under the state of New Mexico constitution. The City may specify its form of government and enact ordinances to address land use, and it may adopt its own procurement code. The Charter also establishes the office of the City Manager, City Attorney, and the City Clerk. The Charter establishes the Municipal Court and the Municipal Judge. The Charter establishes boards and commissions, such as the Planning and Zoning Commission, the Utilities Commission, Parks and Recreation Board, and Capital Improvement Plan Citizens Advisory Committee.

The City of Rio Rancho has a hybrid Council/Manager form of government in which the Mayor is a member of the Governing Body. The Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer, serves a four-year term, and is elected at large in a non-partisan election held in March in even numbered years. The Mayor presides over Governing Body meetings, but can only vote in the event of a tie vote. The Mayor appoints members of City boards and commissions with the approval of the Governing Body. Six City Councilors are elected by district to four-year terms, with three members elected every two years. The council elects from its members a deputy mayor to act in the Mayor’s absence. The Governing Body enacts by ordinance the administrative structure of the City, determining the number of City departments and their respective functions. The Governing Body established by ordinance a personnel policy for hiring, promotion and discipline of City employees.

The City Manager is the Chief Administrative Officer, appointed by the Mayor subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The City Manager is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the City. Governing Body policy is conducted through the City Manager to department staff. The City Manager appoints all City department directors subject to the approval of the Governing Body. The City Manager is responsible for the preparation of the annual budget and five-year capital improvement plan for submission to the Governing Body.

BUDGET PHILOSOPHY AND PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

What is a Budget?

The City of Rio Rancho's Fiscal Year 2016 budget is far more than just a set of numbers in neatly laid out tables. It is the single most comprehensive expression of Governing Body policy that is produced. As such, the budget document has been prepared to serve a variety of stakeholders and purposes. Stakeholders include citizens, Governing Body, state agencies, City staff, and social agencies. All are considered to be our customers. In order to address the concerns of our customers, the budget is designed to be:

A Policy Document - As the most comprehensive expression of Governing Body policy produced by the City, the document describes what the City is doing, why it is necessary, how and where it will be done, and how it will be financed. These are policy decisions.

A Financial Plan - The budget provides the legal documents (fund summaries, tables, schedules, and charts) necessary to conduct City business for the current fiscal year. The budget document is reviewed and approved by the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration.

An Operations Guide - The budget describes City organization, strategic plan, and the functions of each element of the organization in each department budget.

A Communications Device - The budget is developed to provide varying levels of detail for policy, financial, personnel, and project information. The varying levels of detail make the document a suitable source for research. The budget also includes features to make information retrieval simple, including a table of contents, a glossary, and an electronic version that is accessible and searchable through the City's website.

Legal Authority and Mission - The City of Rio Rancho is a full service home rule municipality governed by the provisions of the New Mexico Constitution and the City Charter. The City provides a wide variety of services. Municipal services are financed through a variety of taxes, fees, charges for service, utility rates, and intergovernmental assistance. The Governing Body of the City adopts an Annual Budget as the plan for delivery of services.

Fund Accounting - Fund accounting is used by municipalities for budgeting and accounting. Each fund is considered to be a separate account, similar to a checking account. Revenues received are deposited into the fund and are used to pay for ongoing activities.

The City of Rio Rancho uses seven major types of funds: **General, Special Revenue, Capital Project, Debt Service, Agency, Internal Service and Enterprise Funds**. Following is a short description of each fund type:

General Fund - The General Fund is the major operating fund of the City that accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund receives revenues from state and local taxes, grants, transfers from other funds, interest income, fees, fines, rentals, licenses, permits, reimbursed expenses, franchise fees, intergovernmental transfers, and other revenues. Services provided by the General Fund include public safety (police, communications 911, animal control and code enforcement), fire and rescue (fire and emergency medical services), development services (planning, inspections), public infrastructure (engineering and streets), cultural enrichment (parks, recreation, and senior programs), municipal court, libraries, policy, and administration.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes, such as grants or restrictions imposed by state or federal laws for specific resources by the Governing Body.

Capital Projects Funds - Capital Projects Funds account for resources to be used for acquisition, construction, and major maintenance of capital facilities and infrastructure other than those financed by an enterprise fund.

Debt Service Funds - Debt Service Funds account for the accumulation of resources for, and payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest.

Agency Funds - Agency Funds are fiduciary funds that account for assets held as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governments that do not involve measurement of results operations.

Internal Service Funds – Internal Service Funds account for goods and services that are provided to city departments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise Funds account for activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The City has two enterprise funds.

Water and Wastewater Utility Fund - The Water and Wastewater Utility Fund is financed by rate charges to water and wastewater utility customers, fees, grants, and interest income. These rates are set at a level to support all costs in delivering the service to residents.

Multi-purpose Events Center Fund – This funds accounts for activities, such as sporting events, concerts, and conventions, held at the city's Santa Ana Star Center. The fund is supported by contractually obligated income and a surcharge on all ticket sales and merchandise sales related to the Multi-purpose Events Center.

How Funding is Developed

Basis of Budgeting

The City Budget is prepared on a cash basis of accounting. Annual budgets are adopted for all funds. All unexpended appropriations lapse at the close of the fiscal year (June 30th) and become components of the fund balance.

For the city annual financial statements, the City of Rio Rancho uses the **modified accrual basis of accounting** for all governmental and agency funds, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, except for un-matured interest on general long-term debt, which is recognized when due.

The **accrual basis of accounting** is followed in the enterprise fund and internal service funds. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are earned, and expenses are recognized as soon as a liability is incurred.

The Budget Development Process

The budget schedule and process is designed to meet Charter mandates and to allow for participation by the public, the Governing Body, and staff. The City's Annual Budget is developed over a seven-month period, beginning in December and ending in July.

Budget Process								
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Budget Process</i>								
Budget Preparation Manual & Training								
City Departments submit requests								
City Manager, FS Committee & Department head review budget requests								
City Manager & FS Committee make changes								
Develop Recommended Budget								
Recommended Budget delivered to Mayor								
Recommended Budget presented to Governing Body								
Board of Finance budget Hearings								
Public Hearing								
Governing Body approves and adopts Budget								
The Adopted Budget is sent to DFA								
DFA review and informs City of changes required								
Governing Body Approves the Final Budget								
Final document is sent to DFA								

December and January - Budget Preparation Manual is distributed to all departments by the Financial Services Department. The Financial Services Department staff train City staff on budget processes and budget software. Departments prepare and submit their requests to the Financial Services Department.

January and February - The City Manager and the Budget Committee review and discuss budget requests with department directors and budget staff.

February and March - The City Manager and Budget Committee make adjustments to Departments' funding levels and infrastructure projects.

April - The Financial Services Department develops the City Manager's recommended budget document. The City Manager delivers the recommended budget to the Mayor for review no later than April 15th. The Mayor submits written comments regarding the recommended budget to the City Manager within ten days. The City Manager may or may not incorporate the comments into the recommended budget. The City Manager must give a written explanation to the Governing Body why any comment or recommendation was not included in the recommended budget, when presented to the Governing Body.

May - Governing Body budget review hearings are held on the budget. Following adoption by the Governing Body, the budget is delivered to the NM Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) at the end of May. After reviewing the document, DFA provides interim approval by the end of June. Public hearings on the proposed budget are held at the regularly scheduled Governing Body meetings.

July – After closing off the books, the City determines beginning fund balance for each fund, rolls balances of infrastructure and capital projects, updates payroll with new benefit costs, and makes other adjustments as needed. The Governing Body approves the final budget at the second meeting of July, and the final budget is submitted to DFA by July 31st. DFA grants final approval of the budget in September.

Changes to the Adopted Budget

Budget Increases - Departments are expected to confine spending to amounts appropriated during the budget process. In certain cases, however, appropriations may be increased during the budget year under the following circumstances:

Carryover Encumbrances - If a department has open purchase orders at the end of the fiscal year, related appropriations are encumbered and carried over to the next year to cover the actual expenses when they occur.

Unanticipated Revenue - If a fund receives revenue during the year from a source that was not anticipated or projected in the budget, the Governing Body may approve a budget adjustment to increase appropriations for expenditure in the year received.

Prior Year Reserves - In cases where the reserves are greater than required by policy, supplemental appropriation requests may be funded, with Governing Body appropriating amounts from reserves to fund items not included in the original adopted budget. The Governing Body may also appropriate reserves in case of emergency or unusual circumstances.

Budget Decreases - Annual budgets may be decreased below adopted appropriations by Governing Body action. Changes in service demand, economic conditions, and revenues realized below projections and Governing Body goals and direction may cause budget reductions. The NM Department of Finance and Administration may also direct decreases if funds do not have sufficient reserves. The City Manager will recommend decreases in expenditure authority to the Governing Body as required.

Budget Transfers

There are two types of budget transfers, **within a fund** and **between funds**. **Transfers within a fund** move budgeted funding between line items. These transfers require the approval of the City Manager. The City Manager has authority to approve transfers within cost centers not to exceed \$20,000 during a fiscal year. Transfers between funds and department, transfers exceeding \$20,000 within cost centers, recognizing revenues to appropriate expenditures, or reducing ending fund balance to increase expenditures must all be recommended by the City Manager and approved by the Governing Body.

The circumstances that require budget transfers are many. In some cases, the responsibility for implementing a program is changed from one department to another. Management continually strives to make the organization more efficient, and budget transfers assist in achieving efficiency.

New Mexico state law prohibits a municipality from making expenditures in excess of approved appropriations. If a fund is not overspent, it is in compliance with state law.

FINANCIAL PLANNING

This Comprehensive Financial Plan (“The Plan”) focuses on the City’s General Fund revenues and expenditures. Its purpose is to provide a five-year outlook on the financial condition of the City’s General Fund utilizing the latest available professional economic forecast information, analysis and sound forecasting methodologies, such as regression, time series, and trend analysis.

The Plan provides an estimate of how much revenue will be available over the five-year period and anticipated expenditures required in order to meet the City’s operational goals over the forecast period. The assumptions utilized in the revenue estimates include the local economic forecast; revenue trends associated with structural shifts in our local economy, and known major development projects. The Plan includes expenditure assumptions on the increasing cost of operations (i.e. inflation factors) and known changes to services, policies, laws and regulations. The City’s financial policies also play a role in shaping the Plan, such as providing unreserved fund balance targets.

The Plan is not an attempt to predict the future, but to provide policymakers and staff a framework and tool to evaluate the impact of budget and operational decisions not just on the current year, but on future years, based on the best available information at that point in time.

THE ECONOMY

Slowly but surely the U.S. economy is picking up momentum. Various factors contribute to the recovery of our nation. Such factors are the positive growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the constant job growth that does not seem to be slowing down. The July 2015 Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) forecast reported GDP growth measure of 2.3% at a seasonally adjusted annual rate for the second quarter of 2015. Employment, income, and housing are other indicators pointing to the sound growth of the economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

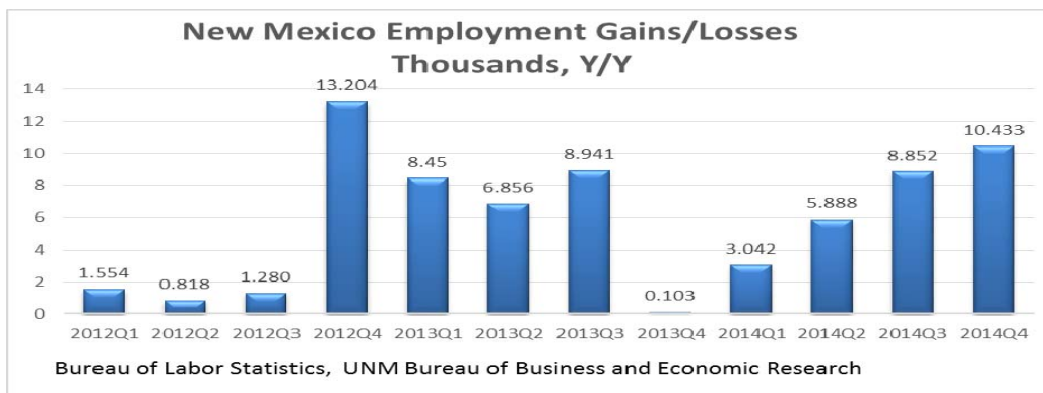
The US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released their first estimate of real GDP on July 30, 2015, for the second quarter of 2015 and revised the previous three years of data. The revised data shows downward revision for 2012 (from 2.3% to 2.2%). The most prominent revision took place in 2013 from 2.2% to 1.5%; durable good consumption is the culprit for such a reduction. Things seem to level off in 2014 seeing as GDP growth at seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) remained at 2.4%. Within 2014 the first quarter was revised upward (-2.1% SAAR to -0.9%) and the third quarter was revised downward (5.0% SAAR to 4.3%). The first quarter of 2015 was revised upward (0.2% SAAR to 0.6%) which was due to the strong fixed investment. The graph below outlines GDP growth by year and by quarter beginning with 2014Q1. The most noteworthy composition of real GDP is total consumption, which added virtually two percentage points to overall GDP growth. All sub-categories grew and added more than 0.5 percentage points to the overall GDP, and as the graph show services having a growth of 2.0% for the fifth consecutive quarter. Residential fixed investment also lengthened for the fifth consecutive quarter adding 0.21 percentage points to the overall GDP growth. Inversely Nonresidential fixed investment decreased 0.07 percentage points from overall GDP growth. The net of trade for GDP growth was progressive for the second quarter adding 0.13 percentage points to the overall GDP. The last component, government adds a positive 0.21 percentage point, regardless of the fact the federal government subcomponent fell by 1.1% in the quarter.

Composition of Real GDP Growth Over Previous Period SARR											
	2012	2013	2014	14Q1	14Q2	14Q3	14Q4	15Q1	15Q2	Contrib	15Q2
Composition of Real GDP											
Gross Domestic Product	2.2	1.5	2.4	-0.9	4.6	4.3	2.1	0.6	2.3		2.30
Total Consumption	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.3	3.8	3.5	4.3	1.8	2.9		1.99
Durables	7.4	5.8	5.9	2.6	13.9	7.5	6.1	2.0	7.3		0.53
Nondurables	0.6	1.9	2.1	0.4	3.4	2.4	3.2	0.7	3.6		0.52
Services	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.4	3.1	4.3	2.1	2.1		0.95
Residential Fixed Investments	13.5	9.5	1.8	-2.8	10.4	3.4	10.0	10.1	6.6		0.21
Nonresid Fixed Investment	9.0	3.0	6.2	8.3	4.4	9.0	0.7	1.6	-0.6		-0.70
Structures	12.9	1.6	8.1	19.1	-0.2	-1.9	4.3	-7.4	-1.6		-0.04
Equipment & Software	10.8	3.2	5.8	3.5	6.5	16.4	-4.9	2.3	-4.1		-0.25
Intellectual Property Products	3.9	3.8	5.2	7.8	4.8	6.6	6.9	7.4	5.5		0.22
Change in Private Inventories											-0.08
Exports	3.4	2.8	3.4	-6.7	9.8	1.8	5.4	-6.0	5.3		0.67
Imports	2.2	1.1	3.8	2.8	9.6	-0.8	10.3	7.1	3.5		-0.54
Federal Government	-1.9	-5.7	-2.4	0.3	-1.2	3.7	-5.7	1.1	-1.1		-0.08
State & Local Governments	-1.9	-1.0	0.6	-0.2	2.6	0.6	1.3	-0.8	2.0		0.21

US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product, 2015 Second Quarter (Advance with Historical Revisions) July, 2015.

Employment

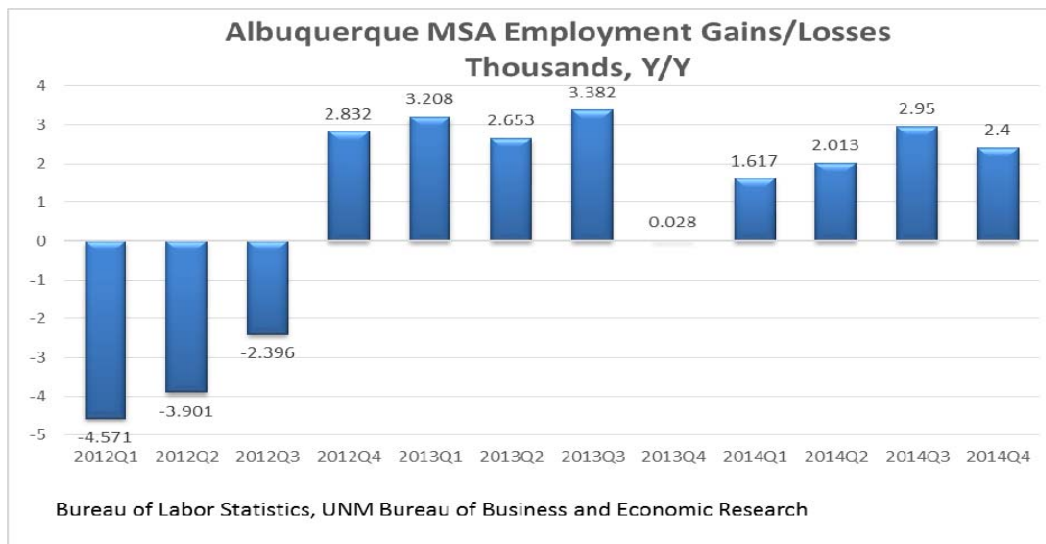
According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the state of New Mexico added about 10,433 total jobs in the second quarter of the year, which has made this the twelfth consecutive quarter of relatively large job addition. Although the job growth appears to accelerate at a decent speed, we are still behind the majority of the other states. The employment growth seen in 2014Q4 of 1.3% was well below the national rate of 2.2%, which placed New Mexico 35th of the 50 states in the category of job creation. The graph below shows the fluctuation between the increase and decrease of jobs from the third quarter in 2012 to the second quarter in 2015.



Like in previous years the private sector remains the primary growth engine as that sector added a total of 10,969 jobs. The large gains in the private sector offset the loss of 536 jobs within the public sector. As many predicted the healthcare sector is gaining momentum with the addition of 3,558 jobs (3.3%), which

is clear evidence of the impact of the expansion of the Centennial Care. During the first half of 2014 New Mexico was the 40th fastest rate of job creation (0.2%) within healthcare employment. The 3.3% rate of job growth was the fourth greatest increase of the 50 states. Mining is the next sector to contribute to the job growth with 2,104 jobs (7.3%) which makes it the strongest quarterly performance of the year despite the decline in oil prices. The third sector that added substantial gains is accommodations and food services with 1,931 jobs (2.4%), which accounted for one-third of the total employment growth for the state in 2014. The sector with the most job losses is manufacturing with 1,089 jobs. The next sector with job losses is Government (net of 536 jobs lost) which has three sub-categories. Public sector is the first category, this sector has shed jobs in all four quarters. State government which is the second category has produced 331 jobs which is the ninth consecutive quarter of gains; this category includes state-run medical facilities such as the University of New Mexico Hospitals. The final category is Federal government which continues to condense the base workforce in the state (-437 jobs, -1.5%), on a lighter note it has been the smallest cut since the end of the stimulus program in 2010.

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS) released employment data that showed 2,400 jobs were added in the Albuquerque MSA economy over the same quarter a year earlier. Similar to the state level and all over the country the private sector is leading in job growth in the Albuquerque MSA with 2,836 jobs. The industry that has taken the lead role in contributing jobs is the accommodation and food services sector. The sector has added 1,408 jobs in the quarter, which makes it the seventeenth positive quarter. Healthcare and social assistance make their appearance with 1,332 jobs for the quarter, the increase can be attributed to the increase in Medicaid (transfer) payments to the State of New Mexico for the Affordable Car Act. The construction sector added 575 jobs which makes it the ninth consecutive quarter with gains, however the 2014 calendar year employment is 19,668 jobs which is slightly higher than the levels in 1993 (17,576 jobs). Losses in the public sector were minimal; 436 jobs, which makes this the fifteenth of seventeen quarters of job loss. The local government subsector continues to drag this sector down with 551 jobs lost.



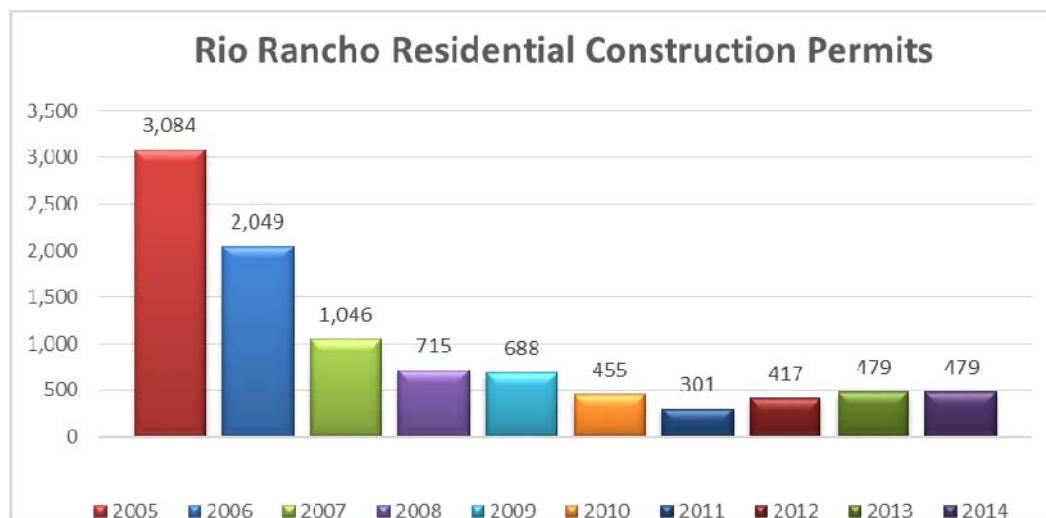
Income

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) released revised state income data for 2014. The first quarter data remained at 3.1% and the fourth quarter data shows a significant increase (6.7%). The first quarter of 2015 shows a slight decrease to 5.3%. Private sector wages & salary disbursements have the highest gain with (\$1.776 billion, 6.7%). Transfer payments to New Mexico are growing due to the ACA-related

Medicaid transfers (976 Million, 23.9%), which will see an increase as the program becomes well established.

Housing

New Mexico housing data indicates strong housing sales, up to 20% more in the second quarter of 2015. Within the first quarter of 2015 new home sales prices were up 5.8%. Such increase in sales have begun to drive new residential construction with an enfances on multifamily units. Rio Rancho residential construction permits are slowly on the rise despite the fact that they are still below long-term historical averages. A total of 479 permits were acquired for the 2014 calendar year, which remains at the same level as the previous year. Single-Family detached sales for the month of July 2015 was 189 and sales for condo/townhomes in Rio Rancho were 12. The Greater Albuquerque Association of Realtors reports that the median sales price for homes is \$185,000 which is -2.63% from last year, as of July 2015.



Overall Outlook

The UNM Bureau of Business and Economic Research has forecasted a GDP average 2.0% growth annually for major-currency trading partners and 4.0% for other trade partners from 2015 to 2025. In New Mexico employment growth of 1.3 percent or 10,250 jobs will be seen during 2016 and taper for the remainder of the forecast. Healthcare and social assistance will drive employment growth in New Mexico; FOR-UNM anticipates 3,605 jobs will be added in the second half of 2015. Such industry will also contribute to the personal income in New Mexico by 4.6% or \$3.58 billion. Accommodations and Food services section will see a gradually slow down as the two prior years indicate with regards to employment.

This forecast of the Albuquerque MSA economy is based on IHS Global Insight's July 2015 baseline forecast. Total employment in the Albuquerque MSA is forecasted to accelerate in 2015 as the MSA is expected to add 5,712 jobs (1.6%); the healthcare & social assistance sector is expected to be particularly strong and add 1,698 jobs (3.4%) as the impacts of Affordable Care Act continue to be felt in the economy. In particular, Medicaid dollars are flowing into the state at higher rates than originally expected. In particular, low and mid-level staff should see increased opportunity in the year. In a departure from recent trends, the construction sector should add the second-most jobs in the MSA. That sector should accelerate and add 880 jobs (4.5%), as single-family and multi-family construction slowly

pick up pace in the second half of the year and as businesses increase the rate at which they make infrastructure improvements.

Accommodation & food services should expand nicely for the fifth consecutive year (872 jobs, 2.4% in 2015). This sector has been one of the strongest since the start of the recovery. Furthermore, it is at its highest employment level in history and is showing no signs of slowing, especially in the near-term. Retail trade, which added jobs in 2013 and 2014, should add jobs in 2015 (542 jobs, 1.3%). Like accommodation & food services, this sector has performed well during the recovery; unlike that sector, retail trade is still projected to be well below its pre-recessionary employment level.

In the public sector, both the state and local government subsectors are forecasted to add jobs in 2015 (321 jobs, 1.5% and 13 jobs, 0.0%, respectively). The federal government, however, is forecasted to drop 340 jobs for the year (-2.4%). The government sector is forecasted to add a moderate number of jobs over the 6-year period. In particular, the local government sector is forecasted to add 1,726 jobs (0.7% AAG) while the state government sector is forecasted to add 1,579 jobs (1.2%). In addition, state government expansion could see a boost if the UNMH project goes forward. The federal government sector, however, is still expected to act as the major drag on the economy as that sector is forecasted to drop 1,514 jobs over the period (-1.8% AAG). This sector is expected to be weak throughout the forecast period as the federal government funding continues to be lean.

In the longer term through 2020 (using 2014 as the base year), the Albuquerque MSA economy is forecasted to add 30,962 jobs for 1.4% average annual growth (AAG). Growth is expected to be concentrated in the private sector (29,171 additional jobs, 1.7% AAG). The government sector is also forecasted to add a significant number of jobs over the period (1,791 jobs, 0.4% AAG).

The administrative & waste services sector is also forecasted to be a strong performer over the period (2,554 jobs, 1.8% AAG) as employers increasingly turn to temporary workers to fill staffing holes and as call centers (some of which are classified in this sector) continue to open and expand in the MSA. Meanwhile, the retail trade sector is forecasted to add 1,944 jobs over the period (0.8% AAG) as consumers accelerate the rate of their spending in the economy.

Given accelerating growth of employment over the next several years, IHS Global Insight's upbeat projection for income growth, as well as recent personal income growth in New Mexico, which is largely related with transfer payment growth (Medicaid expansion specifically), personal income is expected to grow sharply in 2015 and 2016. Both years are forecasted to grow 5.4%. In the remainder of the forecast, from 2017 to 2020, income should grow somewhere between 4.9% and 5.3% in each year.

The non-seasonally adjusted labor force, which has declined in five of the last six years in the Albuquerque MSA, is forecasted to expand by 1.3% in 2015. This turnaround for the year is informed by the first two quarters of data which show rapid year-over-year expansion (1.1% in the first quarter and 1.9% in the second quarter). The remainder of the forecast period, labor force growth should average around 1.3% per year. The unemployment rate, which has registered below 6.0% for three consecutive quarters, should continue to stay just below that threshold in 2015. FOR-UNM forecasts that the unemployment rate will come in at 5.7% in 2015 before stabilizing at about 5.4% thereafter.

Rio Rancho Five Year Financial Planning

GENERAL FUND FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN											
FY 2016 BUDGET											
Adopted											
	FY 2015 Adjusted	FY 2016 Adopted	Change	FY 2017* Projected	Change	FY 2018 Projected	Change	FY 2019 Projected	Change	FY 2020 Projected	Change
Sources											
Beginning Fund Balance	9,212,096	10,613,075	15.2%	8,957,873	-15.6%	7,792,427	-13.0%	8,792,902	12.8%	10,132,539	15.2%
Property Tax	14,260,003	14,847,178	4.1%	15,254,527	2.7%	15,791,037	3.5%	16,270,073	3.0%	16,761,143	3.0%
Gross Receipts Tax	25,255,739	26,125,345	3.4%	27,599,246	5.6%	28,761,774	4.2%	30,568,100	6.3%	32,183,198	5.3%
Franchise Fees	3,434,381	3,580,659	4.3%	3,735,549	4.3%	3,727,782	-0.2%	3,721,212	-0.2%	3,716,013	-0.1%
Licenses & Permits	437,710	333,115	-23.9%	337,779	1.4%	341,832	1.2%	345,934	1.2%	350,085	1.2%
Grants	629,399	51,500	-91.8%	51,000	-1.0%	51,000	0.0%	51,000	0.0%	51,000	0.0%
State Shared Taxes	334,250	339,063	1.4%	344,827	1.7%	350,689	1.7%	356,651	1.7%	362,714	1.7%
General Government	2,121,700	1,945,755	-8.3%	1,991,333	2.3%	2,047,668	2.8%	2,105,744	2.8%	2,165,661	2.8%
Public Safety	2,406,000	2,349,500	-2.3%	2,189,733	-6.8%	2,216,010	1.2%	2,242,602	1.2%	2,269,513	1.2%
Cultural Enrichment	1,058,086	983,142	-7.1%	990,296	0.7%	996,146	0.6%	1,002,170	0.6%	1,008,368	0.6%
Fines and Forfeitures	1,184,500	1,184,500	0.0%	1,201,083	1.4%	1,215,496	1.2%	1,230,082	1.2%	1,244,843	1.2%
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,787,429	1,920,056	-49.3%	1,979,840	3.1%	2,036,817	2.9%	2,099,113	3.1%	2,165,495	3.2%
Total Recurring Revenues	54,909,197	53,659,813	-2.3%	55,675,211	3.8%	57,536,251	3.3%	59,992,680	4.3%	62,278,034	3.8%
Non-Recurring Revenues	1,333,049	2,084,954	56.4%	-	-100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Revenues	56,242,246	55,744,767	-0.9%	55,675,211	-0.1%	57,536,251	3.3%	59,992,680	4.3%	62,278,034	3.8%
Transfers from Special Funds	300	-	-100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total Sources	65,454,642	66,357,842	1.4%	64,633,084	-2.6%	65,328,678	1.1%	68,785,582	5.3%	72,410,573	5.3%
Uses											
Personal Services	42,943,229	40,557,684	-5.6%	42,423,658	4.6%	41,903,374	-1.2%	42,914,328	2.4%	43,957,962	2.4%
Materials and Services	11,853,337	11,275,802	-4.9%	11,460,149	1.6%	11,510,240	0.4%	11,576,369	0.6%	11,697,701	1.0%
Total Recurring Expenditures	54,796,566	51,833,486	-5.4%	53,883,807	4.0%	53,413,614	-0.9%	54,490,697	2.0%	55,655,663	2.1%
Non-Recurring Expenditures											
Capital Outlay	139,383	31,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Rec. Expenditures	326,863	265,304	-	-	-	144,200	-	-	-	148,526	-
Total Non-Rec. Expenditures	466,246	296,763	-36.4%	-	-100.0%	144,200	0.0%	-	-100.0%	148,526	0.0%
Total Expenditures	55,262,812	52,130,249	-5.7%	53,883,807	3.4%	53,557,814	-0.6%	54,490,697	1.7%	55,804,189	2.4%
Transfers Out	3,010,548	5,269,720	75.0%	2,956,850	-43.9%	2,977,962	0.7%	4,162,347	39.8%	6,257,454	50.3%
Ending Fund Balance Unreserved	6,134,695	4,613,686	-24.8%	3,302,110	-28%	4,329,751	31.1%	5,591,648	29%	5,698,580	1.9%
Ending Fund Balance Reserved	4,478,380	4,344,187	-3.0%	4,490,317	3.4%	4,463,151	-0.6%	4,540,891	1.7%	4,650,349	2.4%
Total Ending Fund Balance	10,613,075	8,957,873	-15.6%	7,792,427	-13.0%	8,792,902	12.8%	10,132,539	15.2%	10,348,929	2.1%
Total Uses	67,271,378	66,357,842	-1.4%	64,633,084	-2.6%	65,328,678	1.1%	68,785,582	5.3%	72,410,573	5.3%
Reserves as % of Expenditures	19.2%	17.2%		14.5%		16.4%		18.6%		18.5%	

*FY17 has 27 Pay Periods

Revenue Assumptions

Gross Receipt Taxes are projected using a regression model for construction, retail, services, wholesale, and transportation, communications and utilities trades (TCU). The other trades are forecasted using a time-series analysis approach. A construction add factor of \$1,079,394 is included for FY2016 based on the anticipated construction of a new assisted living facility, the Plaza @ Enchanted Hills (retail construction) and Presbyterian hospital second tower. Other one-time revenue of \$641,192 is included in the FY16 GRT projection, due to a new required debt bond reserves for the arena refinanced bonds. The projected GRT revenue for FY16 is \$550,484 or 2% higher than actual collections in FY15. Most of the

increase is due to the projected one time revenues. The projected growth for FY17 is 5.6 percent, while FY18 through FY20 is expected to increase on average of 5.3 percent.

Property Tax, the second most important revenue source, is estimated based on the Department of Finance and Administration yield control formula. The formula factors in new residential and non-residential construction growth, and an inflation factor, which together act as a constraint on revenue growth pursuant to state law (Chapter 7, Article 37). The previous year tax effort (current taxes imposed) is multiplied by the total growth factor, and the product is divided by the current year tax base to derive the operational mill rate. This mill rate is then imposed on the net taxable value of property as certified by the County Assessor's Office.

The five-year property tax revenue estimate utilizes actual data for housing permits issued in fiscal years 2014, and a conservative forecast of the number of housing permits anticipated to be issued for fiscal years 2015 through 2018. The number of housing permits is multiplied by the current median home price, and the product divided by one third to estimate new net taxable value. Based on Global Insight, the national forecasting firm used by BBER, while the economy is generally on solid footing, the housing market continues to be a source of weakness. At the time of the forecast in late 2014, low household formation rates and stagnant wage growth were hindering a more rapid housing recovery. In New Mexico, weak housing data continues to raise questions about whether the housing market is awaiting a trigger such as increasing home values or greater credit availability to ignite a recovery, or are weak fundamentals such as weak employment and wage growth underlying the market. The outlook is for slow growth in the near term and somewhat faster growth beginning in 2016. Similarly, the revenue estimate utilizes new non-residential construction projected at recent historical rates of growth to derive the forecast. Estimated rates of new non-residential growth remove the effects of large, one-time developments such as Hewlett Packard, Presbyterian Hospital, and the Sandoval Regional Medical Center. City permit data is cross referenced with the Sandoval County Assessor's Office on an annual basis to refine the estimate for the current year. Total current property tax revenues are projected to grow at rates ranging between 2.8 to 4.2 percent through fiscal year 2020.

Franchise Fee projections include telephone services, natural gas, water and wastewater, waste management, cable and electric services and are based on trend and analyses of rate changes of each of these services. The most significant franchise fee revenue is the electric franchise fee, and the growth projection ranges from 2.4 percent in FY16 to 5.0 percent in FY17, and no growth for the out off years. These projections are based on the EIA 2014 National Energy Modeling System projection. The natural gas revenue is correlated to weather changes, which are uncertain.

Other revenue projections are based on trend analysis and growth rates mirroring October 2014 BBER forecast.

Expenditure Assumptions

Personal Services expenditures account for 78 percent of the General Fund operating budget. In the Adopted Budget, Personal Services expenditures decrease 5.6 percent or approximately \$2.4 million compared to the FY15 adjusted budget. The decrease reflects the relocation of the Communications cost center from the general fund to a special fund, however there is 1.5 percent across-the-board salary increase. Lastly, no changes in retirement benefits are built-in. Vacancy savings is budgeted at \$1.5 million based on recent trends, and terminal leave is budgeted at \$745,000 with increases of 9.1 percent per year for FY17 through FY20 based on actual average change of the last three years. FY17 includes 1.5 million for an extra payroll, every eleven years there are 27 pay periods. For the out years, Personal Services costs do not consider growth of full-time equivalent employees; however, changes in salaries

and wages include an increase based on cost-of-living changes. Finally, the projection includes a 5 percent annual health insurance increase beginning in FY17 thru FY20.

Materials and Services expenditures are forecasted to increase using consumer price growth rates from BBER for FY16 (1.6 percent) and ranging between 2.0 and 2.1 percent through FY20. Certain utility costs are forecasted differently than other material and services expenditures such as electricity costs, which will decrease an average of 3 percent for the periods FY16-FY20 based on natural gas price forecasts; water/wastewater services costs are based on proposed rate increases of 7.8 percent in FY16 and FY17 and no growth thereafter; and gasoline price projections are based on Global Insight projections.

Economic Development and Incentives

The City of Rio Rancho annexed 1,000 acres of state land in 2006 and has been building on a 160-acre parcel, known as the Central Business District. Companies interested in relocating or expanding in Rio Rancho could qualify for the following economic development incentives through the City of Rio Rancho and/or the State of New Mexico:

Local Incentives:

- One-stop, fast-track permitting/expedited construction inspections
- Industrial Development Bond Financing, including
 - Partial property tax abatement
 - Gross receipts tax exemption on equipment purchases
- A Gross Receipts Investment Policy (GRIP) was adopted to attract retail businesses. The City may choose to refund gross receipts taxes to a developer or company that invests in public infrastructure as part of their decision to relocate to Rio Rancho. The GRIP, too, can afford a partial refund of impact fees assessed on the development.
- A Tax Increment Development District (TIDD): Similar to a GRIP, however more suited for larger developments enables the developer to finance a portion of the public infrastructure investment through the increased gross receipt taxes and/or property taxes generation in the defined boundaries of development district.
- Local Economic Development Act (LEDA) support which could include the provision of City owned land, waiver of impact fees as well as the conveyance of financial resources to offset the cost of construction, real estate and development required public infrastructure investments.

State Incentives:

- Angel Investment Credit
- Consumables Gross Receipts Tax Deduction for Manufacturers
- Corporate Headquarters Tax Incentive
- Film Industry Incentives
- High Wage Jobs Tax Credit
- Investment Tax Credit for Manufactures
- Job Training Incentive Programs
- Renewable Energy Production and Solar Market Development Tax Credits
- Research and Development Tax Credit
- Single Sales Factor
- Software Development Tax Credit

Recent Economic Activity

Following are some significant developments affecting the Rio Rancho economy:

- Only three years old and Presbyterian Rust Medical Center is building and additional wing. The \$86 million project will allow for an additional 120 beds and grow its workforce by 100 to over 750.
- New businesses augment the quality of life of Rio Rancho residents by bringing more retail services closer to our homes and on our commuting patterns. Such business are among Unser Blvd. Anchored by Cabezon Commons, Petroglyphs Medical Plaza and Unser Pavilion developments, new businesses After Hour Pediatrics, Chick-fil-a, Dion's, Einstein Brothers Bagels, Hangar Prosthetics, New Mexico Orthopedics and several others.
- Phase II of Plaza at Enchanted Hills, a retail power center, will open in August 2015, new tenants include TJ Maxx, Bed, Bath & Beyond, Michael's, Kirkland's, Famous Footwear, Maurice's, Rue 21 with more retailers to come in the next phase. These new retailers will fortify and diversify the city's Gross Receipts Tax revenue streams.
- Job creation in the Customer Contact Center industry is on the rise in Rio Rancho. This industry has played a key role in our community for nearly two decades. These expansions, and re-investments, are a testament to our workforce and business environment:
 - Alliance Data Systems, formerly Victoria Secret has grown its workforce to 600, from 300, over the past three-(3) years,
 - Bank of America is expanding its Rio Rancho call center and adding 300 workers to support the growing ATM Video Teller Assist initiative. The company also intends to hire an additional 40 workers for existing customer support operations at the site.
 - Convergys Corporation, formerly Stream Global, announced plans to add 250 jobs by summer 2016,
 - Intersections, in the past year, added roughly 70 jobs,
 - S&P Data launched its operations in October 2014 with plans to employ 425 over five-(5) years,
 - Sprint, in early 2015, added 100 workers at its Rio Rancho call center, taking total employment to approximately 500.
- Over the past 10+ years, Rio Rancho has seen \$800 million in high-quality residential Loma Colorado, Cabezon and Mariposa Communities adding 3200 new homes, with more to come in future phases and adjoining commercial/retail services.

Per Capita Income

The following table shows per capita personal income levels for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

PER CAPITA INCOME								
Year	Rio Rancho	Change	Sandoval County	Change	State of New Mexico	Change	United States	Change
2000	20,322		19,174		17,261		21,587	
2010	26,372	29.8%	25,979	35.5%	22,966	33.1%	27,334	26.6%
2011	26,916	2.1%	26,757	3.0%	23,537	2.5%	27,915	2.1%
2012	27,261	1.3%	26,848	0.3%	23,249	-1.2%	28,051	0.5%
2013	27,311	0.2%	26,924	0.3%	22,966	-1.2%	28,155	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2010-2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Median Household Income and Median Family Income

The following table shows median household income changes between 2000 and 2012 for Rio Rancho, the State of New Mexico and the United States. In addition it shows the changes in Median Family Income and Poverty Level All people.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				
	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Poverty Level all Individuals	Poverty Status Families
Rio Rancho				
2000	47,169	52,233	5.1%	3.7%
2010	59,063	67,956	7.9%	6.1%
2013	59,883	68,087	11.4%	8.8%
Change 13/10	1.4%	0.2%	3.5%	2.7%
New Mexico				
2000	34,133	39,425	18.4%	14.5%
2010	43,820	52,565	18.4%	13.9%
2013	44,927	54,513	20.4%	15.6%
Change 13/10	2.5%	3.7%	2.0%	1.7%
United States				
2000	41,994	50,046	12.4%	9.2%
2010	51,914	62,982	13.8%	10.1%
2013	53,046	64,719	15.4%	11.3%
Change 13/10	2.2%	2.8%	1.6%	1.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2010, 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows average wages for Albuquerque MSA, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

AVERAGE WAGES				
Year	Albuquerque MSA *	Sandoval County	State of New Mexico	United States
2008	40,096	39,005	38,561	45,653
2009	41,065	39,728	39,173	45,637
2010	41,569	41,520	40,051	46,992
2011	42,435	43,904	40,915	48,322
2012	43,062	43,738	41,603	49,612
2013	43,004	42,750	42,116	51,838

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data released May, 2014. New estimates for 2012; revised estimates for 2007-2011

*Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia counties.

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows the Median Household Income in dollars for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of Mexico and the United States.

INCOME AND BENEFITS								
Total Household Income Group	City of Rio Rancho		Sandoval County		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Under \$24,999	16.3%	17.4%	19.7%	19.4%	28.7%	28.7%	23.5%	23.4%
\$25,000 - \$49,999	25.1%	23.9%	23.8%	23.3%	27.1%	25.8%	24.6%	23.9%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	38.2%	35.1%	35.4%	33.4%	28.8%	28.5%	30.9%	30.1%
\$100,000 - \$199,999	18.0%	23.8%	17.8%	20.1%	13.2%	14.2%	16.7%	17.8%
\$200,000 and Over	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%	2.4%	2.9%	4.2%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Historical Employment by Sector

The following table describes by industry sector the estimated nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Albuquerque MSA during the past six years. The Bureau of Economic Analysis defines “earnings” as including wages and salaries, proprietor’s income and other labor income (such as bonuses).

NON AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
Albuquerque MSA*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total Nonfarm	379,700	373,500	372,200	370,800	374,600	377,300
Total Private	297,100	290,200	288,900	288,600	292,200	295,300
Goods-producing	42,200	39,100	38,000	37,000	37,300	36,900
Service-providing	337,500	334,400	334,300	333,800	337,400	340,400
Private service-providing	254,900	251,100	251,000	251,700	255,000	258,400
Natural Resources and Mining and Const	24,000	21,500	20,200	19,200	19,900	20,300
Manufacturing	18,200	17,600	17,700	17,800	17,300	16,600
Trade, transportation, and utilities	63,700	62,300	62,000	62,200	62,700	63,300
Wholesale Trade	12,300	12,000	11,700	11,800	11,700	11,900
Retail trade	41,700	40,800	40,800	40,700	41,200	41,700
Transportation and warehousing	9,700	9,500	9,500	9,600	9,800	9,700
Information	9,100	8,800	8,500	8,400	8,100	7,800
Financial activities	18,300	18,000	17,600	17,700	17,900	17,900
Professional and business services	60,900	58,200	57,900	56,300	57,200	57,300
Education and health services	53,700	54,800	55,600	56,500	57,800	59,400
Leisure and hospitality	37,300	37,100	37,600	38,700	39,700	40,900
Other services	12,000	11,900	11,800	11,900	11,700	11,800
Government	82,600	83,300	83,300	82,100	82,400	82,000
Federal	15,200	15,900	15,700	15,200	14,600	14,300
State government	25,700	25,900	26,300	26,500	27,100	27,500
Local government	41,700	41,500	41,300	40,400	40,700	40,200

Source: NMDWS, Current Employment Statistics program in conjunction with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Labor Force and Unemployment

The following table, derived from information supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau, presents information on employment within Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico, and the United States, for the periods indicated. The annual unemployment figures indicate average rates for the entire year and do not reflect monthly or seasonal trends.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT									
Year	Rio Rancho		Sandoval County		New Mexico		United States (000)		
	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	Labor Force	Percent Unemployed	
2000	25,964	3.2	41,599	3.9	834,632	4.4	137,668	3.7	
2010	41,152	6.0	60,905	6.7	957,903	7.2	154,037	7.9	
2011	41,855	6.9	61,872	7.5	965,758	8.2	155,320	8.7	
2012	42,892	7.1	62,861	8.1	970,728	9.1	156,533	9.3	
2013	43,289	7.8	63,205	9.0	970,934	9.7	157,113	9.7	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Major Employers

The following table shows the major employers in the City of Rio Rancho.

MAJOR EMPLOYERS		
Rank	Employer	Type of Business
1	Intel Corp.	Semiconductors
2	Rio Rancho Public Schools	Education
3	Hewlett-Packard Company	Technology
4	Presbyterian Health Services	Health
5	Sprint Corporation	Call Center
6	Bank of America Banking Services	Call Center
7	Convergys Corporation	Communications
8	Alliance Data	Call Center
9	US Cotton Inc.	Manufacturer
10	Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	Retail

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rio_Rancho,_New_Mexico.

31-Jul-15

Occupation

The following table shows, by percentages, in which occupations people in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States are employed.

OCCUPATION								
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Management, Business, Science, and Arts Occupations	37.4%	40.0%	37.8%	39.4%	34.4%	35.2%	35.3%	36.2%
Service Occupations	14.5%	16.4%	15.0%	17.3%	19.0%	20.5%	17.1%	18.1%
Sales and Office Occupations	30.1%	26.9%	28.3%	25.7%	24.3%	23.5%	25.4%	24.6%
Natural Sources, Construction and Maintenance Occupations	9.9%	10.0%	10.1%	10.1%	12.7%	11.6%	9.8%	9.1%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving Occupations	8.1%	6.7%	8.7%	7.5%	9.6%	9.1%	12.4%	12.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The table below shows, by percentage, in which class individuals in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States are employed.

CLASS OF WORKERS								
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Private Wage and Salary Workers	77.8%	76.3%	73.6%	71.6%	69.9%	70.0%	78.5%	78.8%
Government Workers	17.2%	19.1%	20.0%	22.3%	22.3%	22.8%	14.8%	14.9%
Self-employed in Own not Incorporated Business Workers	4.9%	4.6%	6.3%	6.0%	7.5%	7.0%	6.50%	6.2%
Unpaid Family Workers	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.20%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The table below shows, by percentage, in which industries people in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, New Mexico and the United States, are employed.

INDUSTRY								
Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, and Mining	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.7%	4.1%	4.5%	1.9%	1.9%
Construction	7.0%	6.2%	7.6%	6.6%	8.5%	7.1%	7.1%	6.2%
Manufacturing	12.0%	11.1%	10.8%	9.8%	5.3%	5.1%	11.0%	10.5%
Wholesale Trade	2.6%	2.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.1%	3.1%	2.8%
Retail Trade	13.7%	13.4%	12.5%	11.8%	11.6%	11.2%	11.5%	11.6%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	5.1%	4.9%
Information	2.7%	2.0%	2.3%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
Finance and Insurance, and Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.0%	6.0%	6.4%	5.7%	5.1%	4.7%	7.0%	6.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Management, and Administrative and Waste Management Services	11.5%	9.9%	11.9%	10.3%	10.8%	10.8%	10.4%	10.8%
Educational Services, and Health Care and Social Assistance	18.1%	21.9%	19.6%	23.0%	23.4%	24.9%	22.1%	23.2%
Art, Entertainment, and Recreation, and Accommodation, and Food Services	8.5%	10.2%	9.3%	10.6%	10.3%	10.7%	8.9%	9.3%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	4.2%	3.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.7%	4.8%	4.9%	5.0%
Public Administration	7.8%	8.1%	7.8%	8.2%	7.5%	8.0%	4.8%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Building Permits

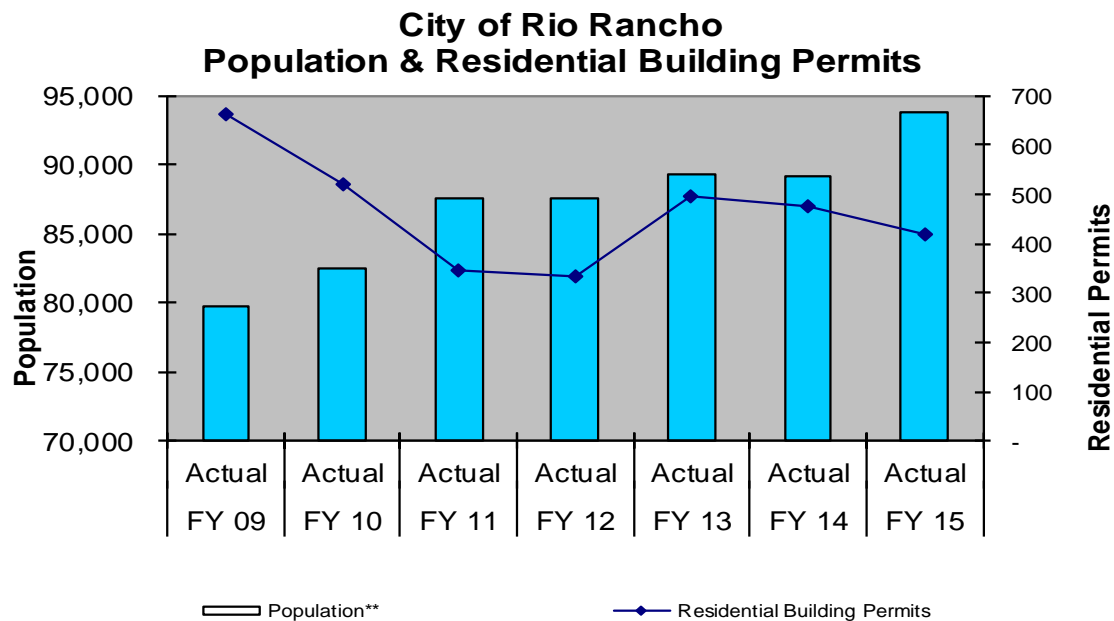
Initial development of the City was due in large part to the availability of affordable land. However, from 2005 to 2008 the average price of residential construction increased to the mid to upper income housing levels. Below is a historical chart for residential and non-residential building permits, their associated assessed valuation and the average price per unit:

BUILDING PERMITS						
Fiscal Year	Residential (1)			Non-Residential (2)		
	New Units	Value	Average price per Unit	New Units	Value	
2015	389	\$ 89,012,014	\$ 228,823	15	\$ 23,919,839	
2014	477	\$ 96,674,872	\$ 202,673	14	\$ 104,801,159	
2013	498	\$ 96,119,528	\$ 193,011	11	\$ 8,055,020	
2012	335	\$ 61,148,887	\$ 182,534	9	\$ 5,290,489	
2011	347	\$ 63,748,772	\$ 183,714	11	\$ 12,458,351	
2010	521	\$ 91,861,755	\$ 176,318	0	\$ -	
2009	662	\$ 109,338,818	\$ 165,164	7	\$ 8,880,604	
2008	917	\$ 190,970,957	\$ 208,256	40	\$ 45,834,386	

Source: City of Rio Rancho - Planning and Zoning

(1) Includes: R-1 Single Family

(2) Includes: C-1 Retail Commercial and M-1/C-2 Manufacturing Industrial Starts



**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program. Population data is based on prior year July 1 release, such as FY 10 is July 1, 2009, FY 11-12 is 2010 Census, FY 13-FY 14 are from American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Population

As the City of Rio Rancho has experienced fast growth, so has the state of New Mexico. According to the 2000 Census, New Mexico's 1.8 million population ranked as the 12th fastest growing state in the nation, with a 13.2 percent increase from 2000 to 2010. The 2010 Census proved that the State of New Mexico is indeed growing in population. Projections estimate that New Mexico will add an estimated one million people by the year 2025 for a total population of 2.6 million. This anticipated rate of population change, at 55 percent, would rank New Mexico as the 2nd largest amongst the 50 states and District of Columbia.

POPULATION CHANGES				
US Census				
Area	April 1, 2010	April 1, 2000	Change	% Change
United States	308,745,538	281,421,906	27,323,632	9.7%
New Mexico	2,059,179	1,819,046	240,133	13.2%
Sandoval County	131,561	89,908	41,653	46.3%
Rio Rancho	87,521	51,765	35,756	69.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Released Date: March 2011

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The City's relatively short history of rapid growth and development began with its inception in the 1960's as a bulk land subdivision. Prior to its incorporation as a municipality, the 1980 census records Rio Rancho as having 9,985 persons residing within the vicinity. For incorporation purposes, a special census was conducted in 1981 revealing that Rio Rancho's population was 10,131. By 1990, the population had more than tripled to 32,505. As of the 2000 Census, the U.S. Bureau of Census reflects that the City population increased to 51,765. The 2010 Census revealed an increase of 69 percent to 87,521 for the City of Rio Rancho.

POPULATION CHANGES								
Year	Rio Rancho	Change	Sandoval County	Change	New Mexico	Change	United States**	Change
1980	9,985		34,400		1,303,143		226,542,199	
1990	32,674	227.2%	63,319	84.1%	1,249,069	-4.1%	248,709,873	9.8%
2000	51,765	58.4%	89,908	42.0%	1,819,046	45.6%	281,421,906	13.2%
2010	87,521	69.1%	131,561	46.3%	2,059,179	13.2%	308,745,538	9.7%
2014*	93,820	7.2%	137,608	4.6%	2,085,572	1.3%	318,857,056	3.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimates

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Most of the City's growth resulted from net migration, resulting from people moving to Rio Rancho from other areas. A comparison of the demographic changes in Sandoval County and Rio Rancho between 1990 and 2000 illustrates how the influx of new residents accounts for Rio Rancho's population growth during this decade. This trend continued between 2000 to 2010.

This population growth has made Rio Rancho the largest city in Sandoval County, and the third largest in the state. With respect to Rio Rancho's share of the total New Mexico population, Rio Rancho ranked as the 14th largest community in state in 1980. As a result of an almost five-fold growth in population in less than twenty years, Rio Rancho has become the fastest growing city with an overall growth rate of 69 percent during the last ten years.

TOTAL POPULATION				
New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2000 to 2010				
Area	Census 2010* Population	Census 2000 Population	Population Change 2000-2010	Percentage Change 2000-2010
New Mexico	2,065,932	1,819,046	246,886	13.6%
Metro Portion ^{1/}	1,375,392	1,147,424	227,968	19.9%
Albuquerque MSA ^{2/}	890,103	729,649	160,454	22.0%
Farmington MSA ^{3/}	130,145	113,801	16,344	14.4%
Las Cruces MSA ^{4/}	210,538	174,682	35,856	20.5%
Santa Fe MSA ^{5/}	144,606	129,292	15,314	11.8%
Nonmetro Portion ^{1/}	690,540	671,622	18,918	2.8%

*The values were produced by applying estimates of change in the population between April 1 and July 1 of 2010 to the 2010

1/ Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan portions are based on current metropolitan statistical area (MSA) definitions.

2/ Bernalillo, Sandoval, Tarrant and Valencia counties. 3/ San Juan County. 4/ Dona Ana County

5/ Santa Fe County.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Revised September 2011.

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Currently, the City is estimated to grow at an average rate of 1.6 percent for the next five years. Financial Services Staff utilized the annual estimates of the resident population: April 1, 2010 to July 2014 data from the US Census Bureau, Population Division in order to calculate the average annual growth; which was then used to estimate the population for FY 2015. This growth should be considered in the context of the growth of the metropolitan area, which is expected to exceed 1.5 million people by 2050.

Gender and Age Distribution

The character and composition of the residents have changed dramatically over the last two decades. Beginning as a retirement community, a large number of seniors dominated the demographic composition. However, as the City has evolved into an affordable housing community with an expanding economic base, a large number of young families are calling Rio Rancho home. Whereas 17.5 percent of the Rio Rancho population was over retirement age in 1980, by 1990 this percentage had dropped to 10.9 percent. By 1990 there were three times more residents under the age of 17 than residents over the age of 65.

Over 46.9 percent of the City's population is between the ages of 20 and 54 years old, which is younger than the national average, and over 30 percent of the population are school age or younger.

All states and the District of Columbia are projected to show a decline in the proportion of youth (under 20 years old) in their populations. As the Baby Boom generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) reach retirement age, the growth of the elderly population (65 and over) is expected to accelerate rapidly. The size of the elderly population is projected to increase in all states and the District of Columbia over the 30 year period. The proportion of New Mexico's population classified as elderly is expected to increase from 10.9 percent in 1995 to 16.9 percent in 2025.

The following table sets forth a comparative age distribution profile for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

GENDER AND AGE DISTRIBUTION								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Male	48.5%	48.9%	48.8%	49.0%	49.2%	49.5%	49.1%	49.2%
Female	51.5%	51.1%	51.2%	51.0%	50.8%	50.5%	50.9%	50.8%
Median Age	35.1	36.4	35.1	38.5	34.6	36.7	35.3	37.3
Under 9 years	15.7%	15.2%	15.8%	13.9%	15.0%	13.7%	14.1%	13.0%
10 to 19 years	15.9%	15.4%	16.3%	14.7%	16.1%	14.0%	14.5%	13.6%
20 to 34 years	18.3%	17.8%	17.7%	17.3%	19.6%	20.3%	20.9%	20.5%
35 to 54 years	31.5%	29.1%	31.5%	27.9%	29.0%	25.6%	29.4%	27.4%
55 to 64 years	7.0%	10.9%	8.1%	13.2%	8.7%	12.6%	8.6%	12.1%
65 to 84 years	10.3%	10.1%	9.5%	11.6%	10.4%	12.2%	10.9%	11.6%
85 years and over	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	1.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Race and Ethnicity

At the national level, 74 percent of the American population is classified as non-Hispanic white, while Hispanic or Latino persons constitute 16.6 percent of the population, African Americans 12.6 percent, Native American less than 1 percent, and Asian Americans 4.9 percent. However, New Mexico, along with Hawaii and California, does not have an ethnic or racial majority. More than half of the population is composed of non-Hispanic whites, two out of every five residents are Hispanic, nearly one out of every ten is Native American, while African Americans constitute 2.0 percent of the state population. By comparison, Rio Rancho's population is 82.1 percent white, while Hispanics of any race constitute over 38.6 percent of the City, with small percentages of Native Americans, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

RACE AND ETHNICITY BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
One Race	95.9%	96.3%	96.5%	96.9%	96.4%	96.9%	97.6%	97.2%
White	78.4%	82.1%	65.1%	72.5%	66.8%	73.0%	75.1%	74.0%
Black or African American	2.7%	4.0%	1.7%	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%	12.3%	12.6%
American and Alaska Native	2.4%	2.5%	16.3%	12.6%	9.5%	9.2%	0.9%	0.8%
Asian	1.5%	1.8%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	3.6%	4.9%
Native Pacific Islands	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Some Other Race	10.9%	5.8%	12.4%	7.4%	17.0%	11.3%	5.5%	4.7%
Two or More Races	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.4%	2.8%
Hispanic or Latino (of Any Race)	27.7%	38.6%	29.4%	35.9%	42.1%	46.7%	12.5%	16.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2013 American Community Survey

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Social Characteristics

The following table sets forth a comparative education profile and other social characteristics for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Education Attainment by Population								
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	90.3%	93.5%	84.6%	90.8%	77.7%	83.6%	79.4%	86.0%
High School Graduate or Higher								
25 to 34 years	95.2%	95.1%	89.4%	89.6%	81.5%	84.0%	83.9%	87.9%
35 to 44 years	94.5%	95.1%	89.2%	92.5%	82.2%	85.0%	85.0%	87.6%
45 to 64 years	93.2%	94.1%	88.7%	92.8%	82.4%	86.1%	83.2%	87.9%
65 years and over	78.1%	88.5%	71.1%	85.9%	64.8%	77.4%	65.5%	79.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher								
25 to 34 years	24.6%	25.9%	19.6%	20.2%	20.1%	21.4%	27.5%	31.9%
35 to 44 years	23.9%	33.4%	23.2%	30.4%	22.1%	25.8%	25.9%	32.3%
45 to 64 years	26.3%	25.8%	30.0%	29.8%	28.8%	28.0%	26.4%	28.9%
65 years and over	23.7%	27.4%	23.0%	30.6%	18.7%	25.8%	15.4%	22.3%
Total Households	18,995	32,001	31,411	47,164	677,971	761,938	105,480,101	115,610,216
Average Household Size	2.70	2.78	2.84	2.82	2.63	2.66	2.59	2.63
Place of Birth								
Native	49,243	83,898	86,028	126,128	1,669,440	1,866,174	250,314,017	271,194,696
Foreign Born	2,479	5,200	3,880	7,375	149,606	203,532	31,107,889	40,341,898
Percentage	4.8%	5.8%	4.3%	5.5%	8.2%	9.8%	11.1%	12.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2013 American Community Survey
Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

Housing Characteristics

The following table sets forth a comparative housing profile for Rio Rancho, Sandoval County, the State of New Mexico and the United States.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS								
Characteristic	Rio Rancho		Sandoval		New Mexico		United States	
	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013	2000	2013
Total Housing Units	20,176	34,529	34,866	52,714	780,579	902,302	115,904,641	132,057,804
Occupied	93.9%	92.7%	90.0%	89.5%	86.8%	84.4%	91.0%	87.5%
Owner Occupied	75.2%	78.3%	69.6%	80.8%	50.1%	68.7%	52.3%	64.9%
Median Value	\$112,900	\$174,900	\$115,400	\$180,900	\$108,100	\$160,000	\$119,600	\$176,700
Housing with a Mortgage	86.0%	81.3%	73.9%	72.2%	63.6%	59.3%	70.0%	66.4%
Median Monthly Payment	\$955	\$1,350	\$979	\$1,370	\$929	\$1,243	\$1,088	\$1,540
Rent								
Median Monthly Payment	\$807	\$1,033	\$726	\$988	\$503	\$758	\$602	\$904

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 US Census and 2013 American Community Survey
Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

City per Capita Comparisons

The General Fund budget contains most of the operating funds for City government, and the size of the General Fund in relation to the city can provide a *general* indication of the level of services that a City can provide. Compared to other New Mexico cities, the City of Rio Rancho has a relatively small General Fund budget. Historically, the small per capita expenditure ratio is primarily due to Rio Rancho's relatively limited retail tax base which did not generate large amounts of gross receipts tax (GRT) revenues due to the proximity of Albuquerque, which is the regional retail center. Studies over the last several years suggested that Rio Rancho was losing as much as 40 percent of its GRT to Albuquerque. Various initiatives and policies have been undertaken to address this issue.

REVENUE & EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities FY15 Adopted Budgets				
City	Estimated Population	General Fund Revenues *	General Fund Expenditures *	Per Capita Expenditures
Albuquerque	557,169	\$486,876	\$493,403	\$886
Las Cruces	101,408	97,816	91,737	\$905
Rio Rancho	93,820	56,396	54,979	\$586
Santa Fe	70,297	75,772	77,540	\$1,103
Farmington	44,445	60,928	62,739	\$1,412

* (000's)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1, 2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

The following table shows Gross Receipt Taxes per capita.

GRT PER CAPITA Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities FY 15 Adopted Budgets				
City	Estimated Population	General Fund GRT *	General Fund Total Revenue *	GRT Per Capita
Albuquerque	557,169	\$312,076	\$486,876	\$560
Las Cruces	101,408	73,518	97,816	725
*Rio Rancho	93,820	26,742	56,396	285
Santa Fe	70,297	53,486	75,772	761
Farmington	44,445	28,464	60,928	640

* (000's)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1, 2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

City Employees per 1,000 of Population

Another method to compare capacity to provide services is the number of employees per population. The City of Rio Rancho has had to limit the number of employees due to the limited tax base.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION			
Top Five Populated New Mexico Cities			
FY 15 Adopted Budgets			
City	Estimated Population	General Fund FTE	FTE per 1,000
Albuquerque	557,169	3,936.0	7.06
Las Cruces	101,408	854.0	8.42
*Rio Rancho	93,820	640.9	6.83
Santa Fe	70,297	675.0	9.60
Farmington	44,445	584.5	13.15

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Community Facts, 2014 Population Estimate (as July 1, 2014)

Table prepared by: The City of Rio Rancho Financial Services Department

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	
Function/Program	2014
<u>Police</u>	
Main Stations	1
Substations	
Patrol Units	186
<u>Fire</u>	
Main Stations	6
Substations	1
Firetrucks	13
<u>EMS</u>	
Ambulances	11
<u>Animal Control</u>	
Patrol Units	8
<u>Other Public Works</u>	
Streets (centerline miles)	456
Streetlights	2,972
Traffic signals (Signalized Intersections)	55
<u>Parks & Recreation</u>	
New/Renovated Park Facilities	1
Developed Parkland (acres)	311
Constructed Trailways (linear feet)	65,150
<u>Water</u>	
Water mains (miles)	570
Fire hydrants	3,928
New Connections	504
Water Main Breaks	41
Storage Capacity (thousands of Gallons)	34,500
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	10,635
Booster Stations	10
Wells (in production)	17
Storage tanks	18
Arsenic Treatment Facilities	10
<u>Wastewater</u>	
Sanitary sewers (miles)	378
Average Daily Treatment (thousands of Gallons)	4,889
Water Treatment Plants	5
Lift Stations	26
<u>Rio Rancho School District</u>	
Newest School District in New Mexico	
Enrollment (October 2014)	17,235
Comprehensive High School	2
Specialized High Schools	2
Middle Schools	4
Elementary Schools	10
Pre-School	1
Graduation Rate District Wide	84.4%

Sources: City of Rio Rancho, CAFR for the FY ended June 30, 2014
Rio Rancho Public Schools web page